

Holt County Sentinel.

Oregon, Missouri.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

Our Mail Arrangement.

On Tuesday last the mail again ceased its regular arrivals at this place. The Government, through its efficient agents, the contractors for this route, and the accommodating post-master, Mr. MEAGHER, at Fillmore, has, it seems, concluded to suspend the postal arrangement in this section. Whether we deserve such treatment or not, we are certainly in as bad fix as the Southern Confederacy once was. How long the period of our sentence will extend, is more than we can conjecture. We are very politely informed by Mr. MEAGHER, that our citizens are indebted to him in the sum of twenty dollars, for his trouble in forwarding the mail in time past, and that when this is paid, and a guarantee given that future demands will be met, the mail will be resumed. This is a new mail arrangement which, perhaps, our readers are not acquainted with, and some may be inclined to think there is something rotten in it. We have only to say that Mr. MEAGHER says this, and Mr. MEAGHER "is an honorable man."

Soldiers' Banquet.

ONE of the papers at St. Joseph—the Herald, pronounces the reception banquet there on the 21st, a "disgraceful failure," and goes on very properly, we think, to say "This should not have been. It need not have been. There was money enough appropriated and contributed to have made it a complete success."

The Union, on the contrary, represents the banquet as an affair that the people of the Northwest should feel proud of—considers it a triumphant success. Now what are people to think after reading these interesting details, related by eye witnesses, and differing so widely as to the main facts? More than ever are we convinced that men will not, even when they can, see alike.

From soldiers, who were present, we learn that the affair was not so splendid as one would have been led to suppose from the announcements; that though not a failure, it was only a partial success.

Patriotic demonstrations of this kind, like religious and military organizations, are sure to be injured when a "sprinkle" of politics gets into them. If you wish to destroy the moral force of an army, just turn loose upon it a few politicians. Men will become demoralized quicker than under heavy fire from the guns of the enemy.

But the failure we think was not all, nor half, owing to political feeling. Every one knows how, in time of war, the benevolent people, through the Sanitary Commission, contributed for the "benefit of the soldiers," but only the soldiers can tell how few of these comforts they ever received. It is unnecessary for us to inquire what became of the thousand or two dollars contributed for the soldier's reception, for nobody knows. Persons who were at the dinner, say they "couldn't see it there."

Without feeling one particle of enmity or antipathy for any of the gentlemen concerned, we must say that we think the banquet portion of the affair was all on paper, and that it turned out more of a money-trap than anything else.

The active operations of the United States Sanitary Commission, which, during the war, was of such incalculable value to our soldiers in the field and in the hospital, will cease altogether by the first proximo, with the exception of the business of collecting soldier's claims, which will continue as long as the necessity for its continuance exists. The Commission will, on closing the business of disbursing, turn over to the Freedmen's Bureau, a large amount of the remaining stores, for distribution among the destitute colored people of the South.

The President recently said to an eminent person, that in the event of a re-organization of his Cabinet, he should not object to the selection of a thorough Southern man, believing it would strengthen the general desire for conciliation.

Central Missouri.

A recent trip to Central Missouri, demonstrated to us that that portion of the State, so lately rescued from the shackles of martial rule and the devastation of war, is now making rapid strides towards improvement. In fact we think it bids fair soon to leave in the lurch, portions of the State which have suffered less. The country is rapidly filling up with a healthy, enterprising eastern element, and seems to have been infused with a certain life and activity which has heretofore been a stranger to this country. Towns are springing up on the wild prairies, where so recently roamed naught but the wild deer, the wolf, or the bushman.

Our observations were principally confined to the line of the Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City, its terminus, to Jefferson City. The towns of most importance along the line are Kansas City, which is by far the best commercial point, in our opinion, this side of St. Louis. Pleasant Hill, the next place of business importance, is situated about thirty-five miles south-east from Kansas City. This may be termed a city in embryo. The location is a good one, but before much improvement, the town will need to await the advance of the surrounding country. We next note Warrensburg, an old town, much injured by the war, but which is rapidly improving. Next in importance to Kansas City, we mention the town of Sedalia, Pettis county. Sedalia has an immense trade from South-west Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian country, besides a local trade from the country immediately around it. It bids fair to rank among the first towns of the State.

Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Rail Road.

It would seem from the following, in a Council Bluffs paper, that some of the people North of here, at least, still take some interest in the construction of a railroad connecting them with the outer world. We will not say that the same interest is not felt in Missouri, but it is true that no exertions have been put forth, as far as we can learn, in the matter. The grading for the Platte County Railroad was finished something like five years ago, and nothing has since been done. We are unable to learn what the prospects for its completion are, nor indeed have we any assurance that it will ever be finished. In building a railroad from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph, we are not informed whether the Platte County Railroad is to form a portion of the line or not. The appropriation of the grade of the Platte County Road, in case a new company should undertake the work, would certainly be a great saving of labor and time. We desire some light upon this railroad matter. Here is what the Council Bluffs paper says:

A letter has just been received by the Directors of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, from Mr. Phelps, who proposed some time ago to take the contract for building the road. He informs the Directors that he will be in this city during next week, and if able to agree upon terms, will go right to work, and have the road in running order to the State line by next spring. Mr. Hendrie has the contract at present, and by the terms of his agreement is allowed several months after the completion of the Missouri end of the line in which to complete the Iowa division, but it is understood that he is willing to set aside his contract, provided there is a reasonable prospect that the work on both sides of the line will be pushed forward to completion without delay. If Hendrie vacates in favor of Phelps, it will be on condition that the road is to be built immediately, and upon such terms, we are informed, Mr. Phelps proposes to undertake the work. The "lay of the country," and the character of the work to be done is such that a moderate force of laborers can prepare the road-bed, ready for the iron, from here to the State line in six months, and if the work is undertaken at once, there is not the shadow of a doubt that we will be in railroad communication with all parts of the United States, by way of St. Joseph, within ten months, or a year at farthest, from this time.

The New Orleans True Delta learns that the President has appointed J. Madison Wells, Provisional Governor of Louisiana, and endowed him with all authority, as vested in Governor Sharkey, for the purpose of reorganizing the State government. The Delta rejoices at the prospective change, and anticipates a wonderful revolution in the affairs of that State.

NEWS ITEMS.

The St. Joseph Daily Union has recently been much enlarged and improved in appearance.

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL, who fought the first battle in Missouri, is now editing a paper in Baltimore, called the *Week-er*.

A MAN named Samuel H. Smith, of Boonsboro, Md., was recently arrested and sent to Baltimore, for engaging in the very conservative exercise of tearing down the American flag.

REV. DR. YANTIS, a well known Presbyterian minister, has been preaching at Lexington, and other points on the Missouri River, without taking the oath.

A Catholic priest was arrested at Jefferson City, Mo., recently, for violating the law requiring teachers to take the oath. Upon filling bond in the sum of \$4,000, for appearance for trial, he was released.

THE Virginia Colleges are now in the hands of the Lee family. R. E. Lee is President of Washington College, and his son, George W. Curtis, has been appointed professor of engineering in the Lexington Institute. The Board of Visitors appointed by Governor Pierpont are, with one exception, original rebels.

THE Catholic Priests and the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, have met on common ground. They have recently been holding services in St. Louis, in violation of the Constitution of the State. We suppose these disciples of the cross, now ignore a clause found in holy writ, which reads, "let every soul be subject unto the higher power," and also another, "Whoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God," as well as the Convention.

THE Tribune's special says since the washing away of the bridges of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, over the Kansas river, the President has revoked his acceptance of the forty miles said to have been completed, and has ordered a second examination of the road by the same Commission. The Commission consists of Col. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, and the Hon. E. S. Scott, of Terre Haute, Indiana. They will, in addition to a thorough inspection, make a full length map of the road.

THE World's special says it may be safely asserted that nothing positively definite has been determined relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis. The new rumor that it is to take place in Richmond about the middle of October, is merely gratuitous. The President has only gone so far, it is believed, to declare that when it does come off that it shall be before a civil tribunal. There is very excellent authority for declaring two, if not three, members of the Cabinet are opposed to giving Jeff. Davis any trial whatever. They prefer it is intimated, that he should leave the country forever.

HAD TO DISOBEY.—We learn that the County Court, at its last session, made a discovery of the fact that the late Judge Needles, as agent for the county, had bought in land at a mere nominal price, and had had it deeded to himself instead of the county, and also that he had sold several bids for an advance, and appropriated the advance. The Court accordingly ordered suit to be commenced against him for the recovery of the lands. The attorney in the case made him a tender of the purchase money, this week, whereupon the Judge concluded to do back the land and pay over the balance, and did so.

That's the business! If officials are found delinquent, they should be brought up to the mark—even if the papers are tight upon them. [Atchison County Journal.]

THROUGH our exchanges we learn that the Granby lead-mines are being rapidly put in order for work. The smelting furnace, it is said, will be in operation by the first of next month. Emigration is coming in—merchants busy in preparing their houses for large stocks of goods. Steam law mills are being erected, and there is a fine prospect of a general resumption of business in the extreme southwest.

A drove of eight hundred sheep passed through this place to the westward on Tuesday. A large number of movers, some of them for Kansas, are also taking the same chute daily. Westward, of a truth, is the march of Empire fast making its way. [Purvis Mercury, 22d.]

For the SENTINEL.

Not long since, through the columns of the SENTINEL, I presented a few inquiries upon the above subject. In this article I propose to show how *Intemperance can be suppressed*. This can be done by creating a public sentiment against it.

Let each man, woman and child, that is interested in the welfare of the human family, set their influence against it. And while we do this, we should have some regard to the feelings of those who use the beverage and those who sell it. We should be careful not to do it in a manner to insult our fellow-men. I will venture the assertion, that if you will talk to the intemperate about its use, and the salesman, in regard to its sale, that not one in ten will ever be offended; but if you come to them in an authoritative tone of voice, and in an overbearing manner, of course they will be offended and perhaps curse you to your face.

If all our men, who are sworn agents of the law to support it, and made by the laws the guardians of the public good, would, each in his own sphere, advise and counsel his fellow men on this great evil, it would no doubt mitigate the woes of many.

Again, if parents would do their duty to their children when young, by inculcating early in life to impress their minds with the evils arising from the use of spirituous liquors, much good could and would be done, to snatch the youth from the grasp of the destroyer.

If those who have the intellectual training of our children, would present to their pupils the evils of intemperance, and the blessings of temperance, its ravages would be greatly lessened.

There is a class of men whose names are legion, who have it in their power more than any others, in some respects, to move public mind, or create public sentiment. I have reference to the Editors of America. There is perhaps no influence brought to bear upon the American mind so powerful, as that controlled by American Editors. They as Editors, look through their various exchanges, and gaze upon their woes, not of their neighborhood, but their vision extends through their own State, the United States, and in fact they have a bird's eye view of all that is good and bad in our world. Who does not believe that these men have it in their power, to a very great extent, to dry up this fountain of iniquity.

Had ministers been faithful to their high calling—had they given the warning—had they not been afraid of public sentiment—that too often on this subject was wrong) had they faithfully brought God's declarations on this subject before the people as God's messengers to declare his law, drunkards would have been few in number, and none would have been found to have sold that which fires the brain, benumbs the senses and sends men, made in God's image, reeling through our streets; their homes more like bedlam than the home of a husband and father. I do not believe (in the common acceptance of the term) "in ministers of the Gospel meddling with politics;" but I do believe it to be their duty to God, to themselves as honest men; and to the world; to declare faithfully all of God's law—to educate the conscience predicated upon the teachings of the Bible. He is not to be the tool of any church or party, but is to enforce the law of God; which declares "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him, and maketh him drunken."

Lastly, it can be suppressed through a petition to the County Court, signed by a majority of the legal voters of any township, town or ward, asking the Court to grant a license to a dram-shop keeper for one year, and the work of dram selling and dram drinking is over for one year in that township, town or ward.

HUMANITY.

THE Cork correspondent of the New York paper gives some interesting particulars of the progress of Fenianism in Ireland. In eleven counties the numbers enrolled are estimated at 40,000. They never meet in public, or in private with arms, but at a given signal, it is said, they could fill the country with muskets. Numbers of Irishmen who have served in the United States army during the late war, have returned, each man carrying with him his musket.

From Mexico.

The latest advices from Mexico are as follows:

Jaurez left Chihuahua on the 6th of August, and arrived on the 15th at El Paso, where he established his government surrounded by his cabinet, as we have heretofore announced. Notwithstanding that he found it expedient to thus temporarily change his capital, he is not only hopeful, but confident of an ultimate and complete triumph over the invaders. He has still large bodies of troops at his disposal, who are attacking the various detachments of the Imperialists in detail. The latter have recently greatly weakened their lines by extending them, and he anticipates important victories for his soldiers soon. He does not think that Maximilian's forces will be likely to attempt to drive him from El Paso, but should they do so, he has no idea of abandoning his country.

Officers of the Mexican Republic who have arrived at New York, having left El Paso about the beginning of the present month, say that the people of that town were unanimous and enthusiastic in their reception of President Juarez. General Magrath with 100 officers had gone to the interior to collect and discipline recruits and expected to be able to raise a large force in a short time.

A Vera Cruz correspondent of Aug. 28th gives the particulars of the capture of the Chaucan city, of ten thousand inhabitants, by the Liberals and the rout of the Imperial forces. The Liberals remained in possession a few days, and after securing all the ammunition and arms of the garrison, raised a forced loan of \$20,000, and levying on wealthy and foreign houses for \$100,000, they left. That it was a strategical coup de main is very apparent. To have held the town would have taken all the liberal troops in the State, and strategically the city is of no importance. This is, perhaps, the most successful enterprise within several months, and the Imperialists try in vain to depreciate the truth. The policy pursued by the Imperialists seems an insane one. They have only 13,000 troops and they are divided into a hundred different bodies, now together and then separated. There is not one protected highway in Mexico. The only reinforcements to this force is the arrival of 500 men, mostly from France. No force less than 100,000 men will ever subjugate this country. Commerce is ruined. No exports save the bullion sent to France.

Mrs. Johnson.

The new mistress of the White House is thus described by a Washington letter writer:

"The new lady of the White House has very quietly taken possession of her quarters, and as there has been no receptions yet, and will not be until Congress meets in December, the public are not familiar with her style and appearance, and we do not hear many criticisms or much gossip. She need not hope to escape these things, however, as the position is too prominent for seclusion. Mrs. Johnson, when the President was Governor of Tennessee, before the war, never came to Nashville at all during her husband's term of office, but resided in the small country town of Greenville, preferring its quiet and seclusion to the gayeties of the capital. None of the President's family, I believe, lived in Nashville during his term of office. Mrs. Johnson, from all accounts, is a lady very much like the late Mrs. Henry Clay, caring nothing for city life or gay society, but finding peace and content in the calm, unobtrusive pleasure of the domestic life of her own family circle. Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, the wife of Judge Patterson, will, it is said, do the honors of the White House. She seems a lady every way capable of appearing to advantage in this high and difficult sphere of life."

Gov. FLETCHER recently made a speech at a soldiers' dinner in Louisiana, in this State, of which the Journal of that place speaks as follows: "Of course expectation was on tiptoe to see and hear the Governor; but we are very sure we do not misrepresent the matter in saying, that the impression was left upon those present, that the Governor is small potatoes, and very few in the hill."

How much such as this reminds us of "diminutive canines" as they bark around a passerby.

MORRIS M. FARNSON, a leading spirit in the rebellion, in the early days in Missouri, and who joined Maximilian, after the surrender of Kirby Smith, was killed, together with six of his men, in an engagement near Comanche, Mexico. He organized the first rebel forces in Missouri, under Governor Jackson's call. A rebel against his own Government, he voluntarily expatriated himself rather than surrender, and enlisted under a banner, to help beat down the Mexican patriots, who were fighting for their homes and country.

Startling.

The following is not from Poe, but was gotten off by the local of the Montezuma, (Iowa) Republican. It will serve to remind us slightly of "The Raven."

The other night while we lay musing, and our weary brain confusing o'er the copies of the day, suddenly we heard a rattling, as of a series of a rattling, as they mingled in the fray, "What is that?" we cried, upstarting, and into the darkness darting, "slap! we ran against the door." "Oh, 'tis nothing," Edward grumbled, "as o'er a huge heap we stumbled—'tis a bug, and nothing more." Then said we, our anger rising, (for we thought it so surprising that a bug should thus offend) "do you think a small insect, sir, thus would all the air infect, sir? No, 'tis not a bug, my friend." Now becoming sorely frightened, round our waist our pants we tightened, and put on our coat and hat—when into the darkness peering, we saw, with trembling and much fearing, the glaring eyes of Thomas Cat, Esq. With astonishment and wonder we gazed upon this son of thunder, as he sat upon the floor; when a resolution taking and a rapid movement making, lo! we opened wide the door. "Now, clear out," we hoarsely shouted, as o'er head our boot we flouted. "Take your presence from my floor." Then with air and main majestic, this dear creature, called domestic, made his exit through the door; made his exit without growling, neither was his voice heard howling; not a single word he said. And with feelings much elated to escape a doom so fated, slowly we went back to bed.

Father Donnelly, pastor of the Catholic Church at Kansas City, announced to his congregation, on the 3d instant, his unwillingness to take the Convention oath in his capacity as Priest; but whilst he could not in conscience take the oath, it was not his intention to violate the law by either preaching, teaching or solemnizing marriages.

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We shall not hesitate to grapple with authority, when authority is wrong. We shall not fear to denounce him who tries in high places.

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